

**EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT AND EQUAL CHANNEL ANGULAR
PRESSING ON THE MICROSTRUCTURES, HARDNESS AND WEAR
RESISTANCE OF A356 ALUMINIUM ALLOY WITH TiB₂**

by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLE	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	xviii
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xxii
ABSTRAK	xxiii
ABSTRACT	xxv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Research background	1
1.2 Problem statement	6
1.3 Research objectives	8
1.4 Scopes of work	8
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction	10
2.2 Aluminium and aluminium alloys	10
2.2.1 A356 aluminium alloys	13
2.3 Casting of aluminium alloys	15
2.4 Strengthening mechanisms in aluminium alloys	19
2.4.1 Strengthening by grain size reduction	19

2.4.2	Solid-solution strengthening	24
2.4.3	Strain hardening	27
2.4.4	Precipitation hardening	28
2.5	Heat treatment	30
2.6	Severe plastic deformation (SPD)	31
2.6.1	The formation of fine grains having HAGBs during SPD process	33
2.6.2	Types of severe plastic deformation (SPD)	35
2.6.3	Equal channel angular pressing (ECAP)	38
2.7	ECAP processing and heat treatment	44
2.7.1	ECAP processing before aging treatment	44
2.7.2	ECAP processing after aging treatment	44
2.8	The effect of dispersoids or particles on grain refinement during SPD	45
2.9	Wear	46
2.9.1	Abrasive wear	48
2.9.2	Adhesive wear	49
2.9.3	Fatigue and corrosive wears	50
2.9.4	Wear in aluminium alloys processed by ECAP	50
2.10	Summary	55

CHAPTER THREE: MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1	Introduction	57
3.2	Raw materials	57
3.3	Preparation of A356 aluminium alloy with and without TiB ₂ addition	59
3.4	Casting process	60
3.5	Heat treatment processes	61

3.5.1	Annealing treatment	62
3.5.2	Solution and aging treatments	63
3.6	Equal channel angular pressing (ECAP)	65
3.7	Sample preparation for ECAP processing	66
3.8	ECAP processing	67
3.9	Characterization of as-cast and ECAP specimens	72
3.9.1	X-ray fluorescence	72
3.9.2	X-ray diffraction analysis	72
3.9.3	Optical microscopy	73
3.9.4	Vickers hardness	74
3.9.5	Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)	75
3.9.6	Electron backscattered diffraction (EBSD)	76
3.9.7	Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)	78
3.9.8	Wear test	79

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1	Introduction	83
4.2	Characterization of Al-Si-Mg ingot, A356 aluminium alloy and A356 aluminium alloy with TiB ₂ addition	83
4.3	Microstructure of as-cast A356 aluminium alloy specimens with and without TiB ₂ addition	87
4.4	Hardness of as-cast A356 aluminium alloy specimens with and without TiB ₂ addition	91
4.5	Heat treatment of as-cast A356 aluminium alloy specimens with and without TiB ₂ addition	92

4.5.1	Annealing treatment	93
4.5.2	Solution treatment followed by aging treatment	96
4.6	Equal channel angular pressing (ECAP)	102
4.7	Pre-ECAP annealing (Annealing-ECAP)	104
4.8	Pre-ECAP aging (ST-Aging-ECAP)	110
4.9	Post-ECAP aging (ST-ECAP-Aging)	118
4.10	EBSD characterization	124
4.10.1	Grain size	138
4.10.2	Length of high-angle grain boundary per area	142
4.10.3	Effect of particles on grain refinement during ECAP	144
4.11	Wear studies	149
4.11.1	Wear response of pre-ECAP aging specimens	149
4.11.2	Wear response of selected specimens	150
4.11.2.1	Volume loss	150
4.11.2.2	Wear rate	154
4.11.2.3	Coefficient of friction (COF)	157
4.11.2.4	Worn surface	160
4.12	Improvement by ECAP processing	163

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE RECOMMENDATION

5.1	Conclusions	169
5.2	Future recommendation	171

REFERENCES

APPENDICES

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 2.1 Designation of wrought and cast alloys from the Aluminium Association (AA) (Kaufman, 2011; Singh, 2012)	11
Table 2.2 Typical end use of Al-Si castings (Parton, 1998)	12
Table 2.3 Chemical composition of standard A356 aluminium alloy (ASM International, 1998)	13
Table 2.4 Characteristics of eutectic phase diagrams of aluminium with principal alloying elements (Zolotarevsky, 2007)	17
Table 2.5 Standard heat treatment for A356.0 (ASTM Standards, 2001)	29
Table 3.1 Specimens and their compositions	60
Table 3.2 The four specimens in the experiment	72
Table 4.1 Chemical composition of Al-Si-Mg ingot and Al-5Ti-1B master alloy	85
Table 4.2 Chemical composition of as-cast A356 aluminium alloy	85
Table 4.3 Chemical composition of standard A356 aluminium alloy (ASM International, 1998)	85
Table 4.4 Test results of A356 aluminium alloy with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition	169

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Figure 2.1	Schematic domains of wrought and casting alloys of a binary phase diagram Al-B (2 nd component) of the eutectic type (Zolotarevsky, 2007)	16
Figure 2.2	Phase diagram of commercial cast Al-Si alloys and microstructures of (a) hypoeutectic, (b) eutectic and (c) hypereutectic alloys (Warmuzek, 2004)	18
Figure 2.3	Hall-Petch plot of 0.2% proof stress of the UFG AA1100 fabricated by the ARB and annealing process and conventionally grain-sized 5N-Al (Tsuji, 2006)	23
Figure 2.4	(a) Representation of tensile lattice strains imposed on host atoms by a smaller substitutional impurity atom and (b) Representation of compressive strains imposed on host atoms by a larger substitutional impurity atom (Callister, 2006)	25
Figure 2.5	Influence of alloying element's radii on mechanical properties of aluminum (Warmuzek, 2004)	26
Figure 2.6	Solution and precipitation heat treatments of precipitation hardening (Callister, 2006)	29
Figure 2.7	The distribution of (a) Mg and (b) Si across secondary dendrite arms in the A356 aluminum alloy in as-cast condition and during heat treatment at 540°C for 2, 15, 30 and 240 minutes (Colley, 2011)	30
Figure 2.8	Slip planes of FCC crystal structure	32

Figure 2.9	(a) A $\{111\}$ $\langle 110 \rangle$ slip system shown within an FCC unit cell. (b) The (111) plane from (a) and three $\langle 110 \rangle$ slip directions (Callister, 2006)	33
Figure 2.10	Schematic representation of deformation structure during SPD process	34
Figure 2.11	Schematic representation of misorientation angle	35
Figure 2.12	Major severe plastic deformation (SPD) processes (Zrník et al., 2008)	37
Figure 2.13	Schematic representation of ECAP mould	38
Figure 2.14	The four pressing routes in equal channel angular pressing (ECAP) (Iwahashi et al., 1998; Furukawa et al., 2001)	39
Figure 2.15	Shear strain planes for each ECAP routes for dies with (a) $\Phi=90^\circ$ and (b) $\Phi=120^\circ$ (Zhu and Lowe, 2000)	41
Figure 2.16	Illustrations for (a) X, Y, and Z planes of ECAP specimen, (b) the distortions introduced into cubic elements when viewed on the X, Y, and Z planes for processing routes A, B _A , B _C and C (Valiev et al., 2006)	42
Figure 2.17	Stress-strain curves for as-cast and ECAP of Na-modified hypoeutectic Al–7%Si casting alloy (Garcia-Infanta et al., 2008)	43
Figure 2.18	The descriptions of wear and their interrelation (Kato and Adachi, 2001)	48

Figure 2.19	Schematic representation of abrasive wear (ASM Handbook, 1992a)	49
Figure 2.20	Schematic representation of adhesive wear (ASM Handbook, 1992a)	49
Figure 2.21	Wear mass loss vs ECAP number of passes (Abd El Aal et al., 2010)	51
Figure 2.22	Mass loss versus ECAP number of passes (Ortiz-Cuellar et al., 2011). C1 and C2 conditions correspond to T6 and solution heat treatment respectively	52
Figure 2.23	Weight loss as a function of sliding distance for Zn-40Al-2Cu-2Si alloy in the as-cast and ECAE-processed conditions (Purcek et al., 2010)	53
Figure 2.24	The effect of number of ECAP passes on the wear mass loss in AA1050 at load of 5N and 23N (Wang et al., 2011)	54
Figure 2.25	The weight loss as a function of sliding distance for as-cast and ECAP-processed Al-12Si alloy (Kucukomeroglu, 2010)	55
Figure 3.1	Flow chart of overall experimental work	58
Figure 3.2	Steel mould for casting, (a) the channel shape and (b) the complete mould	61
Figure 3.3	The shape of specimen after casting	61
Figure 3.4	Profile of annealing process	62
Figure 3.5	Profile of solution and aging treatment process	63

Figure 3.6	ECAP dies made of steel	65
Figure 3.7	Specimens which are ready for ECAP processing	66
Figure 3.8	Sketch of ECAP processing	67
Figure 3.9	ECAP specimen: (a) cross-sectional plane, and (b) longitudinal plane	67
Figure 3.10	Universal testing machine used for ECAP processing	68
Figure 3.11	Principle of ECAP pressing	69
Figure 3.12	Four passes of route B _A	70
Figure 3.13	Indentation for Vickers hardness (Callister, 2006; Dieter, 1988)	75
Figure 3.14	Diagram of wear test machine	79
Figure 3.15	Rotational pin-on-disc wear testing	80
Figure 4.1	EDS analysis of A356 aluminum alloy with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition	84
Figure 4.2	XRD analysis of A356 aluminium alloy with 0, 1.5 and 2.63 wt.% TiB ₂	85
Figure 4.3	Optical micrographs of as-cast A356 aluminum alloy with TiB ₂ addition of (a) 0%, (b) 0.75%, (c) 1.5%, and (d) 2.63%	87

Figure 4.4	Optical micrographs of (a) as-cast A356 aluminum alloy with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition, (b) magnification of the rectangular area in (a)	89
Figure 4.5	SEM images of as-cast A356 Al alloy: (a) 0 wt.% TiB ₂ and (b) 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂	89
Figure 4.6	Grain size of as-cast A356 aluminum alloy with various TiB ₂ addition	90
Figure 4.7	Hardness of as-cast A356 specimens with various TiB ₂ content	91
Figure 4.8	Optical micrographs of as-cast A356 aluminium alloy with TiB ₂ addition of (a) 0 wt.%, (b) 1.5 wt.% and (c) 2.63 wt.%	94
Figure 4.9	Optical micrographs of annealed A356 aluminum alloy with TiB ₂ addition of (a) 0 wt.%, (b) 1.5 wt.% and (c) 2.63 wt.%	94
Figure 4.10	Hardness of annealed A356 aluminum alloy specimens with various TiB ₂ addition	95
Figure 4.11	Fragmentation and spheroidization of eutectic Si	97
Figure 4.12	Optical micrographs of eutectic phase of A356 Al alloy specimen with 1.5% TiB ₂ addition: (a) before solution treatment, and (b) after solution treatment	98
Figure 4.13	SEM image of A356 Al alloy specimen with 1.5% TiB ₂ addition after solution treatment. White particles are TiB ₂ and dark particles are silicon	98

Figure 4.14	Optical micrographs of A356 aluminum alloy with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition of (a,b) ST, (c,d) ST-Aging 155°C, and (e,f) ST-Aging 200°C	99
Figure 4.15	Hardness of solution treated A356 aluminum alloy specimens with various TiB ₂ addition followed by aging treatment as a function aging temperature	101
Figure 4.16	ST-Aging 155°C specimen with 2.63 wt.% TiB ₂ addition after ECAP of (a) 1-pass and (b) 2-pass	103
Figure 4.17	ST-Aging 155°C specimen with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition after 4-pass ECAP processing	104
Figure 4.18	SEM image shows distribution of Si particles of pre-ECAP annealing specimen. Black color is silicon particles	105
Figure 4.19	Hardness of pre-ECAP annealing specimens as a function of ECAP pass	106
Figure 4.20	Illustrations for (a) X, Y, and Z planes of ECAP specimen, (b) the distortions introduced into cubic elements when viewed on the X, Y, and Z planes for B _A route (Valiev et al., 2006)	107
Figure 4.21	Optical micrographs of A356 aluminum alloy with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition of (a) Annealing and (b) Pre-ECAP annealing	108
Figure 4.22	SEM image of pre-ECAP annealing specimen with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition. Red arrows point some TiB ₂ particles	108
Figure 4.23	Hardness of annealed A356 aluminum alloy with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition before and after ECAP	109

Figure 4.24	Optical micrographs of pre-ECAP aging (ST-Aging-ECAP) specimens with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition at aging temperature of (a) 110°C, (b) 155°C, (c) 200°C, (d) 245°C and (e) 290°C	111
Figure 4.25	Hardness of ST-Aging and pre-ECAP aging (ST-Aging-ECAP) specimens with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition as a function of aging temperature	112
Figure 4.26	TEM images show size of precipitates for (a) ST-ECAP and (b) ST-Aging-ECAP at aging 200°C	113
Figure 4.27	Increment in hardness due to ECAP processing of ST-Aging specimens	115
Figure 4.28	TEM images of (a) ST-ECAP specimen and (b) pre-ECAP aging 200°C (ST-Aging 200°C-ECAP) specimen. Red arrow indicates Mg _x Si _y precipitate	117
Figure 4.29	Optical micrographs of post-ECAP aging specimens with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition as a function of aging temperature: (a) 110°C, (b) 155°C, (c) 200°C, (d) 245°C and (e) 290°C	119
Figure 4.30	Hardness of pre-ECAP solution treatment and post-ECAP aging specimens with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition as a function of aging temperature	120
Figure 4.31	EBSD shows grain size of post-ECAP aging specimens at aging temperature of: (a) 155°C and (b) 290°C	122
Figure 4.32	Microstructure of solution treatment (ST) specimen: (a) Index quality (IQ) and (b) Inverse pole figure (IPF) maps	125

Figure 4.33	Microstructure of ST-Aging 155°C specimen: (a) Index quality (IQ) and (b) Inverse pole figure (IPF) maps	126
Figure 4.34	Microstructure of pre-ECAP aging 155°C specimen: (a) Index quality (IQ) and (b) Inverse pole figure (IPF) maps. Red arrows indicate TiB ₂ and Si particles	128
Figure 4.35	The average applied load for ECAP processing of (1) pre-ECAP solution treatment and (2) pre-ECAP aging at 155°C specimens	129
Figure 4.36	Microstructure of post-ECAP aging 155°C specimen: (a) Index quality (IQ) and (b) Inverse pole figure (IPF) maps	131
Figure 4.37	Microstructure of pre-ECAP solution treatment (ST-ECAP) specimen: (a) Index quality (IQ) and (b) Inverse pole figure (IPF) maps	132
Figure 4.38	Microstructure of post-ECAP aging 290°C specimen: (a) Index quality (IQ) and (b) Inverse pole figure (IPF) maps	134
Figure 4.39	Microstructure of pre-ECAP annealing specimen: (a) Index quality (IQ) and (b) Inverse pole figure (IPF) maps	136
Figure 4.40	The average grain size of the specimens	137
Figure 4.41	A dislocation motion as it encounters a grain boundary (Callister, 2006)	138
Figure 4.42	Grain size distribution of A356 Al alloys with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition with and without ECAP processing	140
Figure 4.43	Length per area of HAGBs	141

Figure 4.44	Blue lines represent HAGBs of (a) Pre-ECAP aging 155°C and (b) Post-ECAP aging 155°C specimens	142
Figure 4.45	High-angle grain boundaries shown by blue lines of (a) Pre-ECAP aging 155°C, (b) Post-ECAP aging 155°C, (c) Pre-ECAP solution treatment, and (d) Pre-ECAP annealing	144
Figure 4.46:	Concentration of lines of force near particles in a specimen pulled by force F. Blue lines represent lines of force	146
Figure 4.47	The Orowan mechanism (Hull and Bacon, 2001)	147
Figure 4.48	Volume wear loss of pre-ECAP aging specimens with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition at applied load of 50N	149
Figure 4.49	Volume loss of specimens with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition as a function of sliding distance at a load of 30N	150
Figure 4.50	Volume loss of specimens with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition as a function of sliding distance at a load of 50N	151
Figure 4.51	Volume loss of specimens with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition as a function of load for total sliding distance of 5km	152
Figure 4.52	Wear rate of various specimens at different applied loads	153
Figure 4.53	Specific wear rate of specimens with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition as a function of load at total sliding distance of 5km	155

Figure 4.54	Distribution of specific wear rate of metallic materials in sliding contact under different lubrication conditions. Data from Archard, 1953; Bhansali, 1980; Hirst, 1957; Hokkirigawa, 1997; Holm, 1946; Lancaster, 1978; Rabinowicz, 1980. (Kato and Adachi, 2001)	156
Figure 4.55	Coefficients of friction as a function of sliding distance at load of 30N. The solid lines represent trend lines	157
Figure 4.56	Coefficients of friction as a function of sliding distance at load of 50N. The solid lines represent trend lines	158
Figure 4.57	The average coefficient of friction of specimens with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition as a function of load at sliding distance of 5km	159
Figure 4.58	Worn surfaces of wear tested specimens. Arrow: red, yellow and green indicate abrasive, adhesive and delamination wear respectively	161
Figure 4.59	Hardness of A356 aluminum alloy with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition at various processing conditions	162
Figure 4.60	Average grain size of A356 aluminum alloy with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition at various processing conditions	164
Figure 4.61	High-angle grain boundaries of A356 aluminum alloy with 1.5 wt.% TiB ₂ addition	165
Figure 4.62	Wear rate at sliding distance of 5km	166

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
AA	Aluminum Association
Ag	Argentum (Silver)
B	Boron
Al-B	Aluminum-Boron
Al-Si alloy	Aluminum-Silicon alloy
Al-Si-Mg alloy	Aluminum-Silicon-Magnesium alloy
Al-Sr	Aluminum- Strontium
Al-Ti	Aluminum-Titanium
Al-Ti-B	Aluminum-Titanium-Boron
Al-5Ti-1B	5 wt.% Ti, 1 wt.% B, Balance Aluminum
ARB	Accumulative Roll Bonding
ASTM	American Standard Testing and Material
CCC	Cylinder Covered Compression
CCDF	Cyclic Close Die Forging
CEC	Cyclic Extrusion-Compression
CGP	Constrained Groove Pressing
COF	Coefficient of Friction
Cu	Cuprum (Copper)
DDW	Dense Dislocation Walls
DIN	Deutsches Institut fur Normung (German Institute for Standardization)
EBSD	Electron Backscatter Diffraction

ECAE	Equal Channel Angular Extrusion
ECAP	Equal Channel Angular Pressing
EDS	Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectroscopy
FCC	Face-Centered Cubic
Fe	Ferrum
FESEM	Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy
FSP	Friction Stir Processing
Ge	Germanium
GNBs	Geometrically Necessary Boundaries
GPa	Giga Pascal
HAGB	High-Angle Grain Boundary
HAGBs	High-Angle Grain Boundaries
HPT	High Pressure Torsion
HRc	Hardness Rockwell
HV	Hardness Vickers
IDBs	Incidental Dislocation Boundaries
IQ	Index Quality
IPF	Inverse Pole Figure
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LBs	Lamellar Boundaries
LAGBs	Low-Angle Grain Boundaries
Li	Lithium
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
Mg	Magnesium
MML	Mechanically Mixed Layer

Mn	Manganese
Na	Sodium
nc	nanocrystalline
nm	nano meter
OIM Analysis	Orientation Imaging Microscopy Analysis
R	Radii
RPM	Rotation Per Minute
RCS	Repetitive Corrugation and Straightening
S/L interface	Solid/Liquid interface
SEM	Scanning Electron Microscopy
SFE	Stacking Fault Energy
SFSP	Submerged Friction Stir Processing
Si	Silicon
SiC	Silicon Carbide
SPD	Severe Plastic Deformation
ST	Solution Treatment
ST-Aging	Solution treatment, Quenching then Aging treatment
T6	Heat treatment process of Solution treatment, Quenching and Artificial aging
T	Temperature
T _m	Melting temperature
TiAl ₃	Titanium Aluminide
TiB ₂	Titanium Diboride
UFG	Ultrafine Grain
UTM	Universal Testing Machine

Zr	Zirconium
XRD	X-Ray Diffraction
XRF	X-Ray Fluorescence
Zn	Zinc

LIST OF SYMBOLS

Symbol	Description
Φ	Channel angle
Ψ	outer arc curvature
λ	Wave length
γ	Shear strain
ε	Strain
ε_{eq}	Equivalent strain
ε_N	Shear strain after N-pass of ECAP
$\Delta\sigma_0$	Net interfacial energy
σ_{ps}	Interfacial energy between particle and solid
σ_{pl}	Interfacial energy between particle and liquid
σ_{UTS}	Ultimate Tensile Strength
τ_{CRSS}	Critical resolved shear stress
E	Young's Modulus
n^*	constant
N	Rotational speed (RPM)
r	radius of sliding (m)
t	time (s)
V	Translational/sliding speed (m/s)
ω	Rotational speed (rad/s)

**KESAN RAWATAN HABA DAN PENEKANAN SUDUT SALUR SAMA KE
ATAS MIKROSTRUKTUR, KEKERASAN DAN RINTANGAN HAUS ALOI
ALUMINIUM A356 DENGAN TiB₂**

ABSTRAK

Penekanan sudut salur sama (ECAP) adalah satu prosedur yang relatif mudah untuk menghasilkan ira ultra-halus dan mempunyai potensi untuk digunakan dalam pemprosesan logam komersial. Namun kesukaran pemprosesan mungkin timbul semasa ECAP kerana berlakunya keretakan. Dalam kajian ini, aloi aluminium A356 dan aloi aluminium A356 dengan pelbagai kandungan penghalus ira TiB₂ (0.75, 1.5, 2.63 wt.%) disediakan melalui tuangan acuan graviti. Spesimen aloi aluminium A356 tuang ditambah TiB₂ mengandungi fasa keras Si eutektik, zarah keras TiB₂ dan TiAl₃ yang berpotensi menyebabkan keretakan semasa pemprosesan ECAP oleh kerana itu rawatan haba dijalankan sebelum ECAP. Rawatan haba sepuh lindap pada suhu 540°C selama 8 jam diikuti dengan penyejukan dalam relau, rawatan larutan pada suhu 540°C selama 4 jam diikuti dengan lindap kejut dalam air, dan rawatan penuaan pada suhu 110°C, 155°C, 200°C, 245°C dan 290°C selama 3 jam. Spesimen yang telah melalui proses rawatan haba kemudian diproses 4-turutan ECAP mengikut laluan B_A (putaran 90°). Gabungan antara rawatan haba dan ECAP dilakukan untuk menganalisis kesan kedua-dua proses pada mikrostruktur, kekerasan dan rintangan haus spesimen. Spesimen dicirikan dengan mikroskop optik, SEM, EBSD, TEM, kekerasan dan ujian haus. Pemprosesan 4-turutan ECAP meningkatkan kekerasan dengan ketara spesimen yang mempunyai matriks relatif lembut. Matriks yang relatif lembut dalam gabungan dengan zarah TiB₂ dan Si memberi manfaat dalam mempercepatkan peningkatan ketumpatan kehelan membawa kepada penghalusan ira

semasa pemprosesan ECAP. Dari keseluruhan pertimbangan kekerasan, saiz ira purata dan kadar haus, spesimen rawatan larutan pra-ECAP mempunyai nilai terbaik secara umum, kemudian diikuti spesimen penuaan pada 155°C selepas ECAP pada kedudukan kedua.